



Lesson One: Mission and Philosophy on Sexual Assault

Method of Instruction: Video Clip/Lecture

Total Time Allotted: 50 minutes

Media: “Acquaintance Rape: The Ultimate Betrayal” video
Slides 2-10

Handouts: #1: Roles and Responsibilities of the UVA

References: Army Regulation 600-20, Chapter 8 (Revised Final Draft – 12 September 2005). Available online at
http://www.sexualassault.army.mil/files/Chapter%208_AR%20600-20_w%20App%20G-J_12%20Sept_05_FINAL%20DRAFT.pdf.

ArmyPPT.com. *EO Representative Course, Sexual Harassment*. Retrieved 18 August 2005 from
<http://ppt.armystudyguide.com/equal-opportunity/25.htm>.

JTF-SAPR-009. Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Confidentiality Policy for Victims of Sexual Assault,” March 16, 2005

Show Slide 2 (Lesson Title Slide)



Lesson One Mission and Philosophy

1. (5 minutes) Inform students of lesson overview and learning objectives



Overview: This lesson will provide a summary overview of the DoD and Army mission and philosophy related to sexual assault, definitions of sexual assault, and a discussion of the Unit Victim Advocate's (UVA's) role in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. The lesson will begin with a video that depicts a sexual assault victim describing the impact of the assault on her. Following a brief slide presentation, attendees will have the opportunity to participate in large group discussion designed to help distinguish sexual assault from other forms of behavior.

Show Slide 3. Learning Objectives



Learning Objectives:

- Understand DoD and Army mission and philosophy on sexual assault prevention and response
- Explain the Victim Advocate's role in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program
- Define sexual assault and recognize the distinction between sexual assault and other forms of behavior

2. (10 minutes) Video

Start the presentation by showing the DVD "Acquaintance Rape: The Ultimate Betrayal" until count 5:55.

After watching the DVD, identify that the impact portrayed by the victims on the video speaks to the reason DoD and the Army have taken a victim-centered approach to addressing sexual assault in the military. Indicate that in CY2004, 540 investigations were conducted by the Army involving sexual assaults against service members and another 185 investigations involved allegations of sexual assault by service members against non-service members.

Use the following questions to lead a brief discussion:

- Based on what you saw in the video, what do you think would be some barriers to victims reporting sexual assault?
- How does the military culture affect these barriers?



3. (10 minutes) Presentation: Brief overview of DoD and Army mission and philosophy.

Provide overview of DoD and Army mission and philosophy regarding sexual assault, showing slides 3 through 7.

Background for Instructor: In February 2004, Secretary Rumsfeld directed a review of DoD treatment and care of sexual assault victims. This resulted in the development of a Care for Victims of Sexual Assault Task Force that released a report outlining its findings in April 2004. Numerous opportunities were identified that could improve the manner in which prevention and response efforts were conducted throughout DoD. As a result, a Joint Task Force on Sexual Assault Prevention and Response stood up in October 2004 to serve as a single point of accountability on sexual assault policy matters.

Over the course of the following months, 14 directive-type memoranda (DTM) were issued by the Undersecretary of Defense to address implementation of the policy. These DTMs serve as DoD guidance on the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program until a DoD Directive and Instruction are finalized. The primary changes resulting from the new DoD policy include:

- Commanders' options to defer disciplinary action regarding a victim's collateral misconduct until after final disposition of the sexual assault case. (DTM-001)
- Increased victim support and a better accounting of sexual assault cases. (DTM-02)
- Guidance for a data call on sexual assaults. (DTM-003)
- A review of administrative separation actions involving victims of sexual assault. (DTM-04)
- A commander's checklist for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DTM-05)
- Clear definitions of sexual assault and other sex-related offenses. (DTM-06)
- Training standards for DoD personnel on sexual assault prevention and response. (DTM-07)
- An enhanced response capability for sexual assault. (DTM-08)
- A confidentiality policy for victims (that provides the restricted and unrestricted reporting options.) (DTM-09)
- Guidance on collaboration with civilian authorities for support of sexual assault victims. (DTM-010)
- Training standards for sexual assault response training. (DTM-11)
- Training standards for pre-deployment information on sexual assault. (DTM-12)
- Identification of essential training tasks for a sexual assault response capability. (DTM-13)
- Sexual assault evidence collection and preservation under restricted reporting. (DTM-14)



Show Slide 4 (Army Policy):



Army Policy

Sexual assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team.

Read the statement. Emphasize that sexual assault will not be tolerated in the Army.

Show Slide 5 (Army Policy Statement on reporting sexual assaults):



Army Policy: Reporting Sexual Assaults

Every Soldier who is aware of a sexual assault, should immediately (within 24 hours) report incidents of sexual assault.

Notes to instructor:

Point out that UVA's reporting requirements depend on whether or not the report is restricted or unrestricted, when the UVA is acting in the capacity of a victim advocate. Once the victim chooses a reporting option and the Victim Reporting Preference Statement is signed, the UVA will then contact the SARC. The SARC should immediately notify law enforcement and the healthcare provider, if the victim chooses to make an unrestricted report. If the victim chooses the restricted reporting option, the victim should be taken to a healthcare provider in lieu of reporting the incident to law enforcement or command. The SARC should report information concerning sexual assault incidents (without information that could reasonably lead to personal identification of the victim) to Installation Commander within 24 hours. The UVA should also fully inform the SARC within two hours of the start of the next day of all activities that occurred during the on-call duty period.



Show Slide 6 (Army Policy Statement on SAPR Training)



Army Policy Statement on SAPR Training

The Army will use training, education, and awareness to:

- minimize sexual assault
- promote the sensitive handling of victims of sexual assault
- offer victim assistance and counseling
- hold those who commit sexual assault offenses accountable
- provide confidential avenues for reporting and to reinforce a commitment to Army Values.

Show Slide 7 (Army Policy Statement on treatment of victims):



Army Policy on Treatment of Victims

The Army will treat all victims of sexual assault with dignity, fairness, and respect

Notes to instructor:

Emphasize that this is a cornerstone of the sexual assault policy and that the UVAs play an instrumental role.



Show Slide 8 (Army Policy Statement on reported assaults):



Army Policy Statement on Reported Assaults

The Army will treat every reported sexual assault incident seriously by following proper guidelines

Note to instructor:

Emphasize that there should be no doubt that sexual assault will not be tolerated

4. (5 minutes) Brief overview of the UVA's role in implementation of Army policy.

Pass out Handout # 1 that summarizes the UVA's role ("Roles and Responsibilities of the UVA.") Ask them to briefly review the list and to keep the roles in mind throughout the remainder of the training.

5. (10 minutes) Presentation on definitions of sexual assault.

Identify the definitions of sexual assault now in use by DoD and the Army, showing slides 9 and 10.

Show Slide 9 (Definition of sexual assault)



SEXUAL ASSAULT IS A CRIME

Sexual assault is the "intentional sexual contact, characterized by use of force, physical threat or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent."



Note to instructor: Read the slide.

Show Slide 10 (Sexual Assault Behaviors)



Sexual Assault (Behaviors)

Sexual Assault Behaviors include:

- Rape
- Nonconsensual Sodomy (oral or anal sex)
- Indecent assault (unwanted, inappropriate sexual contact or fondling)
- Attempts to commit these acts

Note to instructor:

Remind attendees that sexual assault can occur without regard to gender, spousal relationship, or age of victim. Also, emphasize that consent shall not be deemed or construed to mean the victim's failure to offer physical resistance. Consent is not given when a person uses force, threat of force, coercion or when the victim is asleep, incapacitated or unconscious. Make the point that other sex-related offenses are defined as "all other sexual acts or acts in violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that do not meet the above definition of sexual assault, or the definition of sexual harassment." In order to help distinguish sexual assault from sexual harassment, show slide 11 and give attendees an opportunity to read it.

Show Slide 11
(Army's Definition
of Sexual
Harassment)



Definition of Sexual Harassment

Sexual Harassment is:

A form of gender discrimination that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- A person's job, pay, or career is placed at risk
- An employee's employment or career is placed in jeopardy
- It creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment



6. (15 minutes) Group discussion.

This session will consist of a group discussion to identify if select scenarios fit the definition of sexual assault and if they fall within the scope of the UVA's responsibilities as a victim advocate.

Note to instructor:

In this section of the lesson, inform the attendees that you will be identifying scenarios that involve a form of sexually related behavior. Ask them to identify answers to the following questions:

- Does the behavior constitute sexual assault, "other sex-related offenses" or sexual harassment?
- Does the behavior fall within the scope of a UVA's responsibilities as a UVA? Why or why not? If not, who should be involved in the situation?

Scenarios:

A female Soldier reports that another Soldier attempted to kiss her against her will. (Note: The correct answer is that this falls under the definition of sexual harassment. It is outside the scope of a UVA, and should be referred to an EO representative.)

A male Soldier reports that he thinks he was sodomized when he was passed out following a night of drinking at a party. (Note: The correct answer is that this falls under the definition of sexual assault. Involvement by the UVA is appropriate.)

The 14 year-old daughter of a Soldier in your unit reported that her soccer coach (also a Soldier from your post) attempted to show her pornographic pictures involving children. (Note: This falls under the definition of "Other-sex related offense" and should be referred to the military police.)

A female Soldier reports that her date had sexual intercourse with her while she was intoxicated. She told him to stop, but he persisted. (Note: The correct answer is that this falls under the definition of a sexual assault and is within the scope of a UVA's response.)

A male Soldier reports that his female company commander has told several sexual jokes in his presence that have made him uncomfortable. (Note: The correct answer is that this falls under the definition of sexual harassment and should be referred to an EO representative.)



The adult daughter of a military member reports that her active duty date had sexual intercourse with her while she was intoxicated. She believes she told him to stop. (Note: this falls under the definition of sexual assault, but is not within the scope of a UVA because the victim is not active duty. The victim should be referred to law enforcement and/or Family Advocacy.)

If time permits, ask the attendees if they have any examples that they might like to offer for discussion.